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SPECIAL NOTICE.

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HARRISON, TENN., Dec. 31, 1895.

Keep on sending THE CONSTITUTION. Although out of the State, I still retain the keenest interest in Georgia affairs, and I wish to keep posted as to what is going on among our people. I will be taking the best newspaper in the South.

H. A. SCOTT.

ATLANTA, GA., February 7, 1896.

The Bond Bids.

If Secretary Carlisle doesn't feel humiliated at the result of the bond bids his cuticle is considerably thicker than it ought to be. His course in the whole matter has been most remarkable. He informed congress as late as December, 1894, that the 4 per cents due in 1907 were selling in the open market at a price that made them yield less than 3 per cent to investors. This being the measure of the government's credit, Mr. Carlisle declared that 3 per cents having five years to run "could be readily sold at par in our own country." These are the secretary's words. On that basis thirty-four 4 per cents were worth more than 120 in the open market.

But in the face of this statement, and within two months after it was made, Mr. Carlisle entered into a secret dicker with a British bond syndicate and delivered to its agents \$20,000,000 of thirty-year 4 per cents at 104½. After showing congress what could be saved by an authorized 3 per cent bond, he turned around and gave a foreign syndicate twelve or fifteen millions of the people's money, and sold the thirty-year 4 per cents at a rate that meant less than par for five-year 3 per cents.

These things were true before the bids for the new issue of bonds were opened. Since the nature of these bids has become known it is not too much to say that there is no conceivable explanation of the secret bond dicker that is not discreditable to Mr. Carlisle and to those in authority who took part in it. But that is not all. When word went round that the treasury gold was to be drained out for the purpose of forcing another bond issue, Mr. Carlisle had another secret consultation with the syndicate's agents for the purpose of floating another \$100,000,000 issue.

Another syndicate was at once formed for the purpose of taking \$100,000,000 of bonds, with an option on another \$100,000,000. The circular which was sent around to those who were willing to go into the deal showed that there was a clear understanding with Mr. Carlisle. The circular said the bonds were to be secured at "about the basis of the contract of February 8, 1895."

But the clamor, led by The New York World, against another secret and scandalous dicker grew to such proportions that Mr. Carlisle was compelled to abandon it. Instead of making a midnight contract with a syndicate he issued a call for bids, and, although he was ready enough to fix a ridiculously low price on the bonds when he made his secret contract with the syndicate, he obstinately refused to fix a price on the new issue.

But one of the astonishing results of the calls for bids is to be found in the offer of the former syndicate. On behalf of Mr. Morgan, the Deutsche Bank of Berlin and Harvey Pilske & Sons an offer is made to take the entire issue at 110,687, which is \$6,000,000 more than was expected to be paid for them in December, under the terms of the secret understanding with Mr. Carlisle. In February last the syndicate got the bonds at 104½ and a commission of 1 per cent was paid by Mr. Carlisle for handling the loan. This amounted to \$620,000. Under the terms of the new contract this commission was to be paid by the members of the syndicate, and it would have amounted to \$1,000,000. Now no one gets any commission but

the syndicate cheerfully pays more than 110 for what it secretly got from Mr. Carlisle for 104½.

In the whole history of the people's treasury has there ever been a development more disreputable than Mr. Carlisle's secret bond dicker? It is not only that the bond issue themselves are so unnecessary as to amount to a direct robbery of the people for the benefit of those who own gold, but it is the reckless way in which the people have been swindled by the secret dicker.

There is no more excuse for this last bond issue than there was for the first. It is just as illegal and just as unnecessary. Though the gold reserve is down to \$45,000,000 the people are just as prosperous as they were when a few months ago the reserve was \$110,000,000—no more, no less. The whole scheme is a deliberate robbery of the people for the benefit and profit of the money power.

Answered.

Editor Constitution—The following query, emanating of course from a desire to sustain the single gold standard and no doubt coming direct from Washington, comes from the organ of the secretary of the interior, published in Atlanta:

A Query.

"We would like to have some able advocate of the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, tell us what he believes would have been bid for the pending bond issue if both houses of congress had passed and the president had signed a bill for the free coinage of silver, and a resolution declaring that all the obligations of the government were to be in full payable in either silver or gold."

"Replies are patiently awaited."

What have you to say about the above?

Just this:

That if three years ago the administration, every department of which was then in democratic hands, had enacted a free coinage measure, opening the mints to both gold and silver, as pledged by the democratic platform and by the time-honored traditions of the democratic party, there would have been no necessity whatever for the pending bond issue nor either of the two which preceded it.

If the administration had been true to its pledges the government would have been the better off today to the amount of three unholy and unrighteous bond issues, aggregating \$212,000,000 principal, and which, principal and interest, puts a burden on the shoulders of the people amounting to over \$300,000,000—more than a hundred million a year for three years' experiment with the single gold standard.

And there are probably more bonds ahead! And the process will continue until the people put a stop to it by changing the currency system which permits it.

They Are Back with Us.

The Atlanta committee which accompanied the return of the liberty bell to the city of Philadelphia has returned home, and its members are jubilant over the demonstrations which they witnessed upon the way and over the reception which was accorded them upon their arrival in the City of Brotherly Love.

This intermingling of representative men of the typical city of the south and the typical city of the north, one as ardently democratic as the other is republican, cannot fail to be of great good. Whatever tends to cement good feeling between states and sections enlarges the patriotism and opens up the enthusiasm of the whole people. It is well to see Pennsylvania proud of Georgia and Georgia proud of Pennsylvania; to see the east clapping hands with the west, and the north and the south communing together as though there never had been a difference between them. We live for the future; the past is able to take care of itself; and those who would build up the country in which their grandchildren must live will be remembered as patriots and benefactors.

What Will the Republicans Do?

Congressman Crisp was very happy in his remarks on the ability of the republican party to transact public business, and he made the point that for the first time in the history of the government a general appropriation bill reported from a committee representing a majority of 150 had failed to secure the approval of that majority.

Judge Crisp's remarks were calculated to irritate the big republican majority. His shafts of sarcasm hit the target, and there was considerable squirming on the republican side of the chamber. The matter, however, is much more serious than the recollection of a general appropriation bill. The trouble goes deeper than that. When the people voted the democratic party out of control of legislation in the house and gave the republicans a majority of 150 they did so because they were dissatisfied with the financial situation. They had expected the democrats to give them substantial relief in that direction, and when the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law not only failed to bring that relief, but made the conditions worse, they turned to the republican party with the hope and expectation that that organization would provide some measure of relief. The democrats were voted out of power in congress and the duty of legislation turned over to the republicans.

What have the republicans done to merit the confidence placed in them by the people? What measure of relief have they passed? What remedy for the present financial tangle have they proposed? Can the bond bill providing for increasing the public debt at the will and pleasure of the secretary of the treasury be called a relief measure? Can the restoration of some of the features of the McKinley law be called a relief measure? Even supposing these

bills to be measures of relief, the republicans have been unable to pass them. They have practical control of both houses of congress, but there is no more unanimity among them than there was among the democrats with respect to measures of relief. Forty-seven republicans voted against the bond bill in the house, and republican votes killed it in the senate.

These measures having proven to be abortive, what do the republicans propose to do about it? Is it their intention to rest where they are and permit the people to remain the victims of the most criminal financial tangle the world has ever seen? They cannot excuse their non-action on the plea that whatever measure of relief they might propose would be defeated by a democratic administration. Such a plea as that will not stand. If they have a remedy, or if they propose to offer one, they can pass it and put the onus of its rejection on the democrats. They could at least agree on a remedy and go to the country on it.

As matters stand Mr. Reed's party seems to be in a hopeless state of paralysis.

Plant a Small Crop of Cotton.

The farmers of the south, by again reducing the acreage devoted to cotton, can at least save themselves from serious losses. They can do more than this; they can, by raising a small crop, secure prices that will fairly repay them for the time and labor expended in its cultivation.

There is no reason at all why a farmer should neglect to apply the same judgment in his business that men engaged in other pursuits are compelled to apply in theirs. Those who engage in cotton planting can at least judge the future by the past. An average crop this year would bring even lower prices than that of 1894 did unless the people find some new and peculiar method of relieving the financial stringency—and this is not likely.

There is no relief in sight—there is not even a possibility of relief during the next twelve months. The republicans have no remedy to offer. Meanwhile, the contraction of the currency is going on more rapidly than ever. Every dollar of gold that has been taken out of the treasury during the past eighteen months represents a paper dollar taken out of circulation and placed on a shelf in the treasury department. Every dollar of gold paid into the treasury by the banks on account of the new bonds represents that much reduction in their reserve and a reduction in their ability to lend money.

All this is as plain as the nose on a man's face. Money will be harder to get this year than ever, and unless there is a short crop of cotton our farmers will be compelled to give a bale of it to secure fifteen or twenty dollars. A crop fairly representing the world's demands would have to be sacrificed. These are facts so plain that they need no verification. They were verified in 1894. Like conditions beget like results, and the conditions now are even worse than they were in 1894—that is to say, the available supply of money is smaller.

The farmers will have to pitch their crop to fit these conditions, or suffer the consequences. The people will have to hide their time. They are as strong as Samson. If they only knew how to employ their strength. It may be that hard times will teach them how to use it. Then "out of the eater will come forth meat"—but not until then.

A Venerable Judge.

The people of Georgia will regret to hear of the continued illness of Judge Richard H. Clark, whose name for over half a century has graced the judicial rolls of the state.

Georgia never produced a more remarkable man than Judge Clark. His career upon the bench, his career in the state legislature, his work as the first codifier of the laws of Georgia, so voluminous, so full of honor, has never been excelled by any other citizen of the state. Not one of the fulfillments of the high duties of state has Judge Clark excelled, but in the realm of society, of literary activity and in practical life he has been a man of remarkable power. All who know him are aware of the great scope of his mind. He knows more people in the state than any other man in it. He knows their history, he knows all about them. One of the highest tributes which could be paid to Judge Clark is that, remarkable though his memory has been, he has never used it except to do good to his fellow men and to tell that which would be of benefit to the younger generation. His life has been a life of unselfishness, and in this he voices the hope of the people, that Judge Clark will be restored to health so that he may serve many more honored years upon a bench which he has adorned.

They Meet Again.

One story ever new though old, is that which relates the conversation upon a memorable occasion between the governor of North Carolina and the governor of South Carolina.

It has been reserved for bucolic gentlemen of both these states to meet frequently and to make remarks which if not humorous at least were unnecessary. The latest example was the debate between Mr. Pearson, of North Carolina, and Mr. Talbert, of South Carolina, which took place in the national house of representatives on Wednesday last. Mr. Pearson, who is a republican, one of that kind who does not know that the reconstruction era is ancient history, unnecessarily introduced the war of secession for the purpose of sneering at the record of South Carolina. Mr. Talbert, a democrat from the latter state, responded to the affront, and for a few moments both gentlemen engaged in a war of words as distant from all practical purposes of the day as though they were discussing the siege of Troy. Mr. Pearson was the offending party, but Mr. Talbert was too ready to take up the remarks of a man whose statements deserved no consideration.

There was no reason in the world for

the introduction of such a subject. There was no reason for lingering upon it. The war is over; its record is made up; the sneers of demagogues can change it on either side, and it might as well be left to that history which will not be affected by unnecessary wrangles over it.

The Tramps Remain with Us.

Every great expedition carries in its wake a horde of tramps, beggars and men who live by their wits. When the cause which assembled them has ceased they still linger as the last dregs in the cup.

Just now Atlanta is infested by large numbers of these people. Where they sleep or how they live is a mystery, but one thing is certain that they are an intolerable nuisance to the people. They go into the residence part of the city when the men are absent, to the great fright of the ladies and children, who do not relish their unexpected visits. There are strong vagrancy laws in Georgia backed up by city ordinances against suspicious characters. It is time that the proper officials were putting these laws and ordinances into effect. Such a step as this would not be intended against those of the poor who belong to us, but we cannot be expected to take care of the large gangs of adventurers who come here for a season and who will have to be driven out before they become too bold and defiant. A little vigorous enforcement of the law would accomplish a great deal of good at the present time, and it is hoped that a word in season will be enough for those whose duty it is to attend to such matters.

What Does It Mean?

When Hon. A. J. Balfour, the first lord of the British treasury, and the conservative leader in the house of commons, cries out for the brotherhood of England and American people are apt to ask what it means.

It is but a few weeks since that Lord Salisbury wrote to Secretary Olney indignantly setting aside the Monroe doctrine. He declared that England had sovereign rights which she would maintain regardless of what might or might not be proper in the United States. His utterances were indorsed by the English press and a strong bluff was made to make it appear that the old England had been aroused.

It soon became evident that the young England on this side of the water was quite as spunky and spirited as the old one could possibly be. It is in view of these facts that Mr. Balfour, the nephew of his Uncle Salisbury, takes the back track and assumes to be the Edmund Burke who will cry for unity of blood and insist that kindred nations should be in alliance to carry out the duties which providence has entrusted to them.

The speech is an afterthought, born of Salisbury's recognition of the fact that England's day as the potential power is past and that it is the young republic of the west that is to lead in the race of civilization. The speech is assumed as a sop by which England would ensnare the United States into a financial alliance in which we would get the buzzard and the Englishmen would get the turkey. The people, however, are wide awake and are not likely to be led astray by Mr. Balfour or his tory uncle.

Atlanta Real Estate.

A piece of property sold last Tuesday at an administrator's sale, belonging to the late Judge John Collier, shows the value of investment in Atlanta real estate. In 1849 Judge Collier bought sixteen feet front on Whitehall street, running back twenty-eight feet, for which he paid \$175. This property was sold on Tuesday by Messrs. J. C. Hendrix & Co. for the heirs of the estate, and brought \$1,453 a front foot, which is about \$82 per square foot for the piece of land. Considering the location of the land, which is about two blocks from the center of the city, it is the highest priced property that has ever been sold in this city, and yet the purchaser could get a profit today on his purchase.

Not one of the property, centrally located, can be bought except at administrator's or executor's sale, which shows that the people realize what a safe investment city property in Atlanta is. People who have money to invest can find no better opportunity than in Atlanta real estate. The time is coming when every square foot of ground in Atlanta will be worth 25 per cent more than it is today. Taxes are reasonable, advances certain, and now is the time for people who want to invest their money on a dead sure profit.

The Irish Cause.

The retirement of Mr. Justin McCarthy from the leadership of the Irish national parliamentary party will be heard with regret by all those interested in the freedom of that unfortunate country.

When the late Mr. Parnell, having led his people within sight of freedom, forfeited his place by an illicit amour, it was a shock to the Christian world. Such a high idea had been formed of his character, of his integrity, that the fall was terrible. In the emergency following the discarding of Mr. Parnell by those who had so faithfully followed him, they did well in selecting Mr. McCarthy for the leadership. This gentleman had earned an excellent reputation in the literary world. His social character, his literary attainments, his strong common sense, and his harmonizing disposition all played good part in making him the man to bridge over a crisis.

In saying this much, however, all is said that can be truthfully said about Mr. McCarthy. He could not possess aggressive leadership and now that his people have recovered to a great extent from the wrangles into which they were thrown, they want to be led by a man of aggressive temperament, who can bear the lion in his den and who can arouse the people on the hustings. The two gentlemen spoken of to succeed him, Messrs. Sexton and Dillon, are equally qualified for this work, and whichever takes the leadership will organize the party on such an aggressive basis that it will be heard from in the future.

But, whatever their success may be

or whatever the final outcome of the Irish agitation may be, Mr. McCarthy will always be remembered as having been the man for the occasion which he served.

A Good Change.

The appointment by Mr. Cleveland of Mr. Ignacio Sepulveda, of Cleveland, to be secretary of the legation of the United States to the City of Mexico, is one which merits commendation. The only fault to be found with it is that it was not done in the beginning.

Mr. Secretary Butler, who has for years filled the place, was exceedingly distasteful to all Americans who visited the City of Mexico. The stories told in that city of his character and conduct were such as should have led to his displacement long ago. The fact that during his term of office the ambassadors have been absent from their posts for long periods made the office of secretary a responsible one and it was the irony of politics that such a man as Consul General Thomas T. Crittenden had to stand aside and let such a nincompoop as ex-Secretary Butler take entire charge of American interests. The new secretary, Mr. Ignacio Sepulveda, although of Spanish blood, was born in California, is an American citizen, and has for years lived in the City of Mexico. He was mainly instrumental in organizing the American club in that city, and no man is more popular in the American colony, nor would any one who could have been appointed to the office fill it with greater dignity and honor.

The syndicate came up like little men and offered \$6,000,000 for the bonds than it paid for the last.

Poor Mr. Carlisle! Did ever a public man present such a pitiable spectacle?

The bond issue is said to be a great success. Nevertheless it stands for highway robbery—and the people will say so, if hard times do not crush all idea of resistance out of them.

The question is not whether the government should get good prices for bonds, but whether the people should be robbed by a bond issue of any kind.

Though Mr. Carlisle has declared that the gold reserve is not provided for by law, he is nevertheless presiding over the bond feast at which the money power is getting full.

When it comes to business, the syndicate is very thrifty. If it is not allowed to dicker privately with Mr. Carlisle for a low rate, it is willing to pay a high rate.

Only those who have gold to spare are admitted to the bond feast of the money power.

Will the hundred million bond issue glut the appetite of the money power or will it call for more?

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The authorship of "The Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc," which has been appearing serially in the Atlantic Monthly during the last year and which has been credited to nearly every well known author, is finally determined. Volume VI of the National Cyclopaedia of American Biography, which contains a new biography of Mr. Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), which enumerates this work in the list of his publications.

The Nashville Sun makes the following satisfactory explanation of two typographical errors: "Through carelessness the editor of the Sun was made to say in yesterday's issue that Mr. McMullin's integrity was 'strolling' instead of 'sterling.' He was likewise made to say 'bountiful as a dream,' instead of 'beautiful as a dream.'"

Says The New York Mail and Express: "In view of our cordial advocacy of a reunion of the blue and the gray in this city next summer, The Charleston News and Courier calls attention to the fact that it was that, at the recent annual banquet of the Confederate Veterans' camp in this city the confederate emblem was, as alleged, 'chucked away' where no one could see it. The last night of the banquet, however, on the streets that Mr. Bowden was forced not only to acknowledge our ignorance of the matter, but also to repudiate any duty to act in the matter. The Confederate Veterans' camp exercises its right to conduct its affairs in its own way, and we prefer not to change the rights of the camp. It is scarcely necessary to say that Mr. Perkins will also be a candidate, so a lively campaign is looked for."

It is now very generally believed that Hon. Charles H. Smith will oppose Captain Price Gilbert for solicitor general. At first the report was not credited, but as no denial has been made there is scarcely any room now to doubt that both of these gentlemen will run for the office. The two were law partners for several years. Mr. Battle was in the legislature which elected Captain Gilbert solicitor general. He led the Gilbert forces to victory, making the strongest claim of right for his friend. There was no personal disagreement between the two, yet under all the circumstances a race between them would be of more than ordinary interest.

The Dawson News says that the Griggs people are warm in the work all over the district. They propose to show that the second is even less a gold-bug-Sherman-currency concern than the first. Russell made his race on a silver platform two years ago. They have burned the bridge behind them and are going in for democratic harmony by showing a disposition to harmonize with the gold-bug teachings and the democratic platform. It looks as if Griggs will win.

The Albany Herald says that the report that there was an "understanding" between Captain Hammond and Judge Hower to the effect that they will not antagonize each other in the congressional race in the second district, but that either would help the other get the democratic nomination over a free silver man, originated with a goldbug organ friendly to both gentlemen, and has not yet been denied.

The Albany Herald makes this comment: "The goldbug organs outside the second district are printing and circulating a 'Ho, ho, ho!' and Hammond is the slogan in the second district."

The Columbus Enquirer-Sun says that it is not quite impossible, judging from reports from Harris county, that Hon. L. L. Stanford's candidacy for the congressional campaign in the fourth district this year, and that Colonel Stanford's endorsement of the cause would at least make it lively below the mountains."

And now The Columbus Herald, discussing the Warm Springs convention nominated by the Warm Springs convention, says that when Moses, many democrats understood that he was not a candidate for the legislature. It is even said that some of the delegates to the convention voted for Moses with that understanding," says The Herald.

Will Captain J. W. Murphy be a candidate for the senate? That is question

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

A Georgia Variation.

"What are the candidates running for," said a voter on parade:
"To turn you out, to turn you out," the ballot-keeper said.
"Why do they rise so early, and stay so late from bed?"
"Cause they want to be elected in the mornin'!"
"What's that so crisp against my palm?" said Votes-on-parade:
"A dollar bill, a dollar bill," the campaign hustler said:
"An' you'd better taste the liquor while its beady-bright an' red,
For they want to be elected in the mornin'!"

"What are the people shoutin' for?" said Votes-on-parade:
"Our men have been elected," the campaign hustler said:
"So, skip from these here dignins', or they'll surely punch your head,
For they don't care for the voters in the mornin'!"

Mr. Newton Craig, of Atlanta, has written a book entitled "Bird Music of the South," and it will probably be published in the fall. The birds of Georgia, of course, furnish much of the music—notably the West End mockingbirds that have been distinguished from every other mockingbird in the country.

A Tennessee poet, who knows what he is singing about indites the following verses in honor of Atlanta:

"Atlanta stands a lovely queen,
With royal robes around her;
With garlands fair and laurels green
The people met and crowned her,
And like a bright, bewildering gleam
She burst upon the vision,
Or some enchanting, rapturous dream,
Of scenes in the Elysian."
Or like the beauteous stars of night,
The darkest depths adorning,
Or glowing tints of shimmering light
Upon the brow of morning,
We, like the eastern queen, who said
"The half had not been told her,"
Stood, wondering at the radiance shed
And charms that did unfold her."

Now, there's a good theme for the poets.
Why not follow up?

Here's an original item from a Georgia newspaper, and we commend it to the medical fraternity:

"One ducky got sick last week, and, in other ducky, in reply to a respectable person as a hap, if he happens to be colored, has difficulty in finding accommodations in a hotel. The incident is not new, and it is not yet fully excused. What the colored man needs is a better understanding of the center of New England. The center should be shifted, or culled should be cultivated, less culture is due into culture."

Furnish Southern Editors with a fact. From The Providence Journal.

From The Lowell Mass. Journal.
Shades of Webster, Mr. Phillips declared that an educated and refined bishop of the Boston church had room in any man's mind for a little more of the Boston town? And this is the last of the last decade of the nineteenth century. The incident is not new, and it is not yet fully excused. What the colored man needs is a better understanding of the center of New England. The center should be shifted, or culled should be cultivated, less culture is due into culture."

WITH GEORGIA EDITORS.

Commenting on a recent editorial in The Constitution on the building of new ties in Georgia The Brunswick Times writes:

"The Times-Advertiser is glad to have the Constitution take up the matter above presented. Country people makes towns, and towns make cities. Brunswick's chief dependence for future greatness lies in the building of good inland towns. They boost a country's development and create demand for the shipping facilities and the magnificent water outlet. The Times-Advertiser looks to the early future of the most important of these inland towns, Georgia, and with it comes our great day of city proportions."

The Clarksville Advertiser is now under the management of Charles L. and Mrs. E. L. Clark, and the following announcement is made:
"With this issue of The Advertiser paper again changes hands. The Advertiser has been in the hands of a few varied and changing careers, which has been unprofitable to publishers and readers. The present managers hope the are here to stay."

Says The Brunswick Times:
"Ingalls has started up a discussion of August as to who was the author of the phrase, 'The people are the people and for the people.' It's a pretty sentiment, but it is a little too common to make the question of authorship a small matter."

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

The Clarksville Advertiser announces in its last issue that Hon. M. T. Perkins and Colonel J. J. Bowden were both candidates for the office of solicitor general, but that Mr. Bowden was elected. It is now generally believed that Captain Price Gilbert for solicitor general. At first the report was not credited, but as no denial has been made there is scarcely any room now to doubt that both of these gentlemen will run for the office. The two were law partners for several years. Mr. Battle was in the legislature which elected Captain Gilbert solicitor general. He led the Gilbert forces to victory, making the strongest claim of right for his friend. There was no personal disagreement between the two, yet under all the circumstances a race between them would be of more than ordinary interest.

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DRAWING THE COLOR LINE.

"A Disgrace to the City and its People."

From The Haverhill, Mass. Gazette.
Boston weeps at the sufferings of the Armenians, its Pharisees point the finger at the south for the people who are in man-fashion, and without regard to color, to sit at table with men and women. What is the matter with the people at their homes, yet in Boston a man of color and texture of whose skin is to the regulation standard, is turned aside from the door of a hotel, and is told to go to the poorhouse, or to the workhouse, or to the street, or to the jail, or to the workhouse, or to the street, or to the jail, or to the workhouse, or to the street, or to the jail, or to the workhouse, or to the street, or to the jail, or to

SECRET ORDER MEN AT THE MEETINGS

Careful Plan of the A. P. A. To Capture
County Democratic Machinery.

SEVEN WARD MEETINGS HELD

All Were Well Attended and Developed
Some Surprises.

TWO DELEGATIONS IN THE THIRD WARD

Captain Brotherton's Ward Furnishes
More Than Its Show of the
Night's Livelihood.

The unexpected happened at the ward
meetings last night.

They were not tame and in most instances they were well attended. In the first and third wards there were extremely lively meetings and the factions fought hard battles to elect their men on the county executive committee.

When Chairman Ellis issued his call three days ago for a meeting in each of the wards of the city to name four members of the county democratic executive committee from each, it was feared that the interest and attendance would be small.

In all the wards save the seventh the attendance was unusually large for such meetings, and only the lightning manner with which the seventh ward democrats worked—they were in session only two and a half minutes—prevented a large attendance there.

In every ward save the sixth and seventh there was sharp factional division. It was plain that the A. P. A. had deliberately planned to name committee members. They did their work carefully, quietly. They made no open manifestation in the meeting, yet it was clear to every one that the secret order was fighting hard to capture the machinery of the county democracy.

The secret order stayed together and voted solidly. To a limited extent they won, but on the whole the result shows a decided A. P. A. defeat.

The appearance of the A. P. A. men in the meetings was unexpected, and the voters who oppose the order were not well prepared to combat the movement. They rallied, however, and put up a winning fight.

In the third ward there was an exciting time. Two sets of delegates were named. It was claimed that there was fraud in the voting, that a number of men voted several times, and the dissatisfied ones held another meeting and elected a second set of delegates. Chairman Ellis will be appealed to this morning to order a new mass meeting in this ward.

In the first there was lots of excitement. Captain W. H. Brotherton headed one of the two tickets presented, Charles I. Brannan the other. There was some lively skirmishing, but the Brotherton ticket won.

The new ticket elected is in full as follows:

First Ward.
W. H. Fincher.
W. H. Brotherton.
J. C. Huff.
J. P. Camp.
Second Ward.
W. H. Patterson.
W. A. Verney.
D. F. Cook.
Ed O. Donnell.
Third Ward.
J. H. Ewing.
W. D. Smith.
R. H. Shirley.
M. H. Mims.
Fourth Ward.
D. H. L. Wilson.
T. Gentry.
P. H. Hill.
George S. Brown.

LIVELY IN THE FIRST.
Lots of fun at the mass meeting in the first ward.

The mass meeting in the first ward last night was attended by about eighty-five citizens of that ward. Those who were named to represent that ward in city political affairs for the next two years are:

Delegates—Messrs. W. H. Fincher, W. H. Brotherton, J. C. Huff and M. P. Camp.

Alternates—W. H. West, Pat Anderson, F. A. Hillman, Dr. J. R. Hopkins.

The meeting was called to order by Captain W. H. Brotherton, of the reformed executive committee, at 7:30 o'clock. Judge B. R. Rosser was elected to preside over the meeting and C. B. Reynolds was made secretary and thus the meeting was organized for work.

At 7:45 o'clock when there were two tickets in the field, or this fact was possibly developed before they met. The tickets were known as the Brannan ticket, headed by Mr. Charles I. Brannan, and the Brotherton ticket, headed by Captain W. H. Brotherton. The Brotherton ticket, as shown by the names above, won.

Mr. Mayson made the first motion in the meeting. It was to the effect that a committee be appointed to go out and make nominations for committee members. Mr. Brannan opposed this and several speeches were made on both sides. Mr. Brotherton thought this was the right way to proceed, he said. Mr. Brannan said this was unfair and finally Mr. Mayson's motion was withdrawn. Captain Brotherton then moved that there be no nominations at all, but that everybody be allowed to vote without nominations. Mr. Brannan opposed this and a vote was taken, resulting in Mr. Brotherton's motion being carried by three votes. Mr. Brotherton then declared that he wanted all the Brannan men on one side of the house and all the Brotherton men on the other, not calling the sides by any name, of course, but using words sufficient unto the meaning.

Mr. Brannan opposed this idea. He said there was no need to draw up the two factions and show them against each other. There were no factions there, he said, or at least should not be. He carried his point and no show of forces was made. Ballots written with pen and ink, while there was no pen and ink in the hall, showed that the usual state work had been done.

Though the votes were scattered among about twenty citizens, there were two tickets which received nearly all the ballots. The ticket elected won over the following gentlemen:

Messrs. M. T. LaHatte, Charles I. Brannan, Dr. W. M. Curtis and Aaron Haas. The Brotherton ticket, so called,

received forty-five votes and the latter named gentlemen received thirty-five votes.

A little misunderstanding occurred in the election of the committee and alternates in this ward. The men supporting LaHatte, Brannan, Curtis and Haas understood that a motion had been carried that the four men receiving the next highest number of votes should be side understood the matter differently. They understood that the alternates were to be elected after the real committee members had been elected and the chairman so ruled that it should be.

It was true that a motion had been carried to the effect that the four men next in order of vote should be the alternates, but that motion was seconded later. The Brannan men did not know of any substitute having been made to the original motion.

The meeting was in session about two hours and a half.

IN THE SECOND WARD.

Murray, Potts, Hannah and Gains
Elected Committee.

The meeting of citizens from the second ward was held in the basement of the county courthouse, and 136 ballots found their way into the ballot box.

The election of committee members resulted as follows:

F. M. Potts, Joe P. Gattins, C. G. Hannah and P. E. Murray. The latter named gentlemen were announced by the committee.

Mr. Potts named Mr. Lowndes as his alternate. Mr. Hannah selected Mr. J. S. Mitchell. Mr. Gattins named Mr. J. L. Lester and Mr. Murray selected Mr. H. O. Teck.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Walter R. Brown. Chairman Ellis was not present, and in his absence Mr. Brown acted as temporary chairman.

For permanent chairman the names of Messrs. Harry Stockell, Judge Pendleton, T. J. Day, E. D. Murphy and John A. Colvin. Mr. Walter Brown stated that he did not wish his name used, and declined to serve if elected. Messrs. Gattins, Brannan, Mitchell, Day and Murphy withdrew.

After a ballot the successful names were read by the chairman. The result was as follows: Potts, Gattins, S. Hannah, S. Murray, S. Mitchell, S. Brown, S. Booser, S. Boyd, S. L. The alternates were then named by the successful gentlemen. The alternates were then ratified unanimously by the meeting.

The committee will meet Monday night in the basement of the courthouse, and will at that time elect a chairman of the general committee.

THE THIRD WARD.

Two Tickets Elected—Charges of Fraud.

The third ward held a lively meeting. Two tickets were elected, and a committee was appointed to confer with Chairman Ellis this morning to protest against the election of the committee.

The meeting was called to be held above Ballard's stables, but it was decided to meet at H. A. Burton's store, 23 East Hunter street. There were no chairs at the store, but a box was improvised for a seat and a barrel head served as a table for the secretary. When the meeting was called to order by Mr. George Cassin there were about 125 persons in the store, all standing except a few, who climbed up on a pile of meal sacks and barrels.

Judge Bloodworth and Captain Amos Baker were nominated for chairman. Judge Bloodworth was elected, the Baker side not getting in their vote. It was a viva voce vote.

John Gattins nominated George Cassin for secretary of the meeting, and he was elected without opposition.

Somebody moved that a committee of five be selected to go out and report back four names for the executive committee. Tom Mitchell, J. C. Huff, J. P. Camp, Joseph E. Gattins, and J. L. Lester.

Fourth Ward.
J. H. Ewing.
W. D. Smith.
R. H. Shirley.
M. H. Mims.
Fifth Ward.
D. H. L. Wilson.
T. Gentry.
P. H. Hill.
George S. Brown.

SIXTH WARD.
D. H. L. Wilson.
T. Gentry.
P. H. Hill.
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SEVENTH WARD.
D. H. L. Wilson.
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D. H. L. Wilson.
T. Gentry.
P. H. Hill.
George S. Brown.

This was opposed by the Bishop-Baker side.

The chairman announced that the Patterson ticket, having received the highest number of votes, was elected. A vote was taken on the motion to adjourn.

The chairman said: "There was so much repeating on both sides, that it is difficult to state whether the motion was carried or lost."

"I charge that there was repeating in the balloting," said Clarence Moore, from the platform. "There was no need of repeating. The motion was carried over the voters in the house when the ballot was taken."

He referred to repeating in the vote to adjourn. Interrupting Chairman Moore, Mr. Bloodworth, "and not in the balloting."

"I charge that there was gross fraud," cried Mr. Moore.

By this time there was intense confusion in the house.

Captain Baker moved that another vote be taken, and that a tally sheet be kept of the names of every voter he registered.

This proposition did not suit the victorious crowd, and there was more confusion and cries of "Come on! Everybody go home!"

"We've done elected a ticket," said Mr. Verney. "I know that fifty men have gone out stumping here and there."

It was impossible to do anything for some minutes and Chairman Bloodworth picked up his hat and walked down from the platform. The A. P. A. side proceeded to file out; the other side, however, remained.

Clarence Moore nominated Captain Baker for chairman, and proposed that another meeting be held, stating that "other men had not been declared adjourned. We will take another vote," said Mr. Moore. "Let all who are opposed to adjourn remain until the rest go out."

The excitement soon subsided and Captain Baker took the platform. "There is dissatisfaction of the voters," he stated, "and it is proposed that we have another ballot. All in favor of another vote say aye."

This motion was carried. Clarence Moore was appointed secretary. C. P. Cochran nominated the ticket which had received the lowest vote before, and everybody in favor of it was requested to hold up his hand. A count was made, and Chairman Baker announced that it had received 110 votes. Mr. Verney declared that it was elected.

This made the second ticket chosen. It was now suggested that a protest should be filed as soon as possible against the first ticket, on the ground that there was repeating, and on motion of Mr. Bishop, a committee of six was appointed to wait on Chairman Ellis this morning and file with him a protest against the first ticket, and on motion of Mr. Bishop, another meeting, at which a vote could be recorded as they were cast.

The committee appointed was as follows: Messrs. J. C. Huff, J. P. Camp, Joseph E. Gattins, and J. L. Lester. Mr. P. Dodge, S. W. Day, John Smith, Amos Baker. This committee will meet at 8 o'clock this morning at Mr. Bishop's office and prepare a protest against the first ticket, and on motion of Mr. Bishop, the meeting voted to adjourn, and was declared adjourned.

FOURTH WARD MEETING.

Much Balloting Done in That Ward.
Satisfactory Result.

The meeting at Paden's store in the fourth ward last night resulted in the election of the following ticket: Messrs. H. Ewing, R. H. Shirley, W. D. Smith and D. M. Vining. Alternates, Messrs. Bailey, R. C. Bosche, A. M. Shomo and W. P. Hill.

Clemon John W. Echols presided over the meeting.

Among those present were Messrs. W. D. Smith, John W. Echols, W. P. Hill, J. C. Hendrix, W. E. Thomson, John A. Stephens, S. A. Morris, J. A. Hunt, E. M. Mitchell, H. B. Wray, Hamilton Douglas, W. R. Dimmock, John A. Miller, Corcoran, Paden, T. W. Latham, R. C. Bosche, R. R. Gwin, R. H. Crawford, D. M. Vining, H. M. Shomo, Charles Vaughn, Peter Clark, R. H. Shirley, J. E. Smith, J. Z. Blalock, John W. Davidson and several others.

After several motions were put to the meeting it was finally decided that each voter present would have the right to vote for eight men, the first four to serve as members of the committee, and the remaining four as alternates. With this understanding the balloting commenced. It was announced by the chair that no one would be allowed to vote more than a number of the fourth ward.

Every man's vote was subject to challenge, but no challenges were made, as all present were known to be members of the ward. On counting the votes it was found that J. H. Ewing led the ticket, receiving 30 votes. W. D. Smith came next with 25 votes, followed by R. H. Shirley with 20 votes. The last man on the ticket was D. M. Vining with 40 votes. The meeting was a very orderly one, notwithstanding the fact that tallies were taken and the four for gas jets and the room was somewhat dark. The meeting lasted for about one hour and a half.

QUIET IN THE FIFTH.

Much Voting Was Done for the Four Committee-men.

The meeting of the citizens of the fifth ward was called to order in Domini hall on Marietta street by Mr. E. C. Glass at 7:45 o'clock with about 150 democrats present. Mr. Mat Parker and Mr. W. Cleaveland were nominated for permanent chairman and after a close vote Mr. Parker was elected. Mr. Charles E. Adams was unanimously elected secretary after which the call for the mass meeting was read.

Mr. C. G. Loefler introduced a resolution to hold the election by taking two ballots, one for the principal ticket and the other for alternates, the four persons receiving the highest number of votes to be declared duly elected members of the city executive committee.

The resolution was adopted. Messrs. Jeffries and Cleveland were appointed tellers and Messrs. Martin and Leister judges. There were no nominations, the four persons receiving the highest number of votes to be declared duly elected members of the city executive committee.

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ing pleasant things to each other. The meeting was a small but representative one. Among those present were some of the leading citizens of the ward and of the city, and it is safe to say that the selection made will meet with general approval. If there was any slates no effort was made to break them.

Mr. Rice repeated on the long table in the guard's parlor and said:

"Gentlemen—I suppose it is my duty to call this meeting to order, I bring one of the old citizens of this city, and it is not necessary to state the object of the meeting, as you all know it. There is nothing for us to do but proceed to the nomination and election of four men as members of the executive committee and also four alternates. Before we proceed, however, the election of a secretary is in order."

Mr. Rice was nominated and elected unanimously.

"Nominations are now in order," said Chairman Rice.

Mr. Louis Gholston arose and placed in nomination the name of Mr. H. L. Wilson.

Mr. W. T. Gentry was nominated. Mr. C. D. Hill was nominated.

Mr. George S. Brown was nominated by Mr. John T. Moody, who held a slip of paper in his hand, at which he looked while standing. On motion of Mr. H. L. Gholston the nominees were elected by acclamation.

Messrs. George Hope, Sam Venable, Martin Amos and George S. May were unanimously elected alternates, the latter two on motion of Mr. Moody also. The voters dispersed.

Among those present were Aldermen Howell, S. H. Venable, Park Woodward, Moore, "Let all who are opposed to adjourn remain until the rest go out."

The excitement soon subsided and Captain Baker took the platform. "There is dissatisfaction of the voters," he stated, "and it is proposed that we have another ballot. All in favor of another vote say aye."

This motion was carried. Clarence Moore was appointed secretary. C. P. Cochran nominated the ticket which had received the lowest vote before, and everybody in favor of it was requested to hold up his hand. A count was made, and Chairman Baker announced that it had received 110 votes. Mr. Verney declared that it was elected.

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DESERTED HIS WIFE

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Mrs. Ratteere Tells a Story of Cruel and Heartless Abandonment.

HER HUSBAND FOUND GUILTY

A Large Batch of Suits Were Filed Yesterday in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court.

William Ratteere, charged with cruelly deserting his wife and infant child, was found guilty yesterday in the second division of the city court, and sentenced to serve six months in the county chain gang or pay a fine of \$50.

Price
are all gone we will
to Spectacles for 75c.
to change this line
The leases are
LITY.

Watts & Co.
57 Whitehall
old gold and silver.

TO LOAN.

ALEMAN, real estate loans
estate and Georgia farms
Atlanta.

\$3,000, \$5,000 to lend at
property at low rates. We
of larger loans upon
Weyman & Connors, 12
BANK.

ABLES, diamonds, jewel-
ry, watches, and other
near street, near Fryer

RETT, No. 87 Equitable
real estate mortgage
ty in or near Atlanta
hand. Borrower can pay
to R. A. Foster, 12
Large and good loans

& CO. negotiate loans on
land and choice improved
lands at low rates. We
money notes bought and
business building, Atlanta.

estate you can borrow
want from Atlanta. Office
Office 5th near Temple
Toody, cashier.

Company negotiates loans
cent on improved real
ilities for handling large
and CO. 218 Norcross build-
ing, 200 to \$5,000 to lend
erty at 6 per cent.

ND to lend at 6, 7 and 8
t on real estate in Fulton
ties; also monthly pay-
notes and building and
nt. W. A. Foster, No. 1

N—We make and negotiate
other loans upon satisfac-
C. Hale & Co., corner
main streets.

in 20 miles of Atlanta,
ated by W. P. Davis,
mple Court, Jan 5-47

PANT negotiates loans on
ty property. We handle
timber land. Bank stock
road street.

it to loan on real estate
als. If you want to make
make arrangements your-
selves and exchange bought
S. May, 12

\$7,500, TO LEND 1/2
per cent to suit 6 per cent;
Scott, 811 Equitable build-
ing, 200 to \$5,000 to lend

ING COMPANY, 10 Wall
house, makes loans on
suburban property; respec-
tively, 100 to \$5,000 to lend
ashier.

ESS CHANCES.
RENT HOTEL by experi-
ed, good year-round busi-
ness. Address 12
et, Atlanta, Ga. Feb 6-4

mission house is desirable
agement for handling prop-
erty. Mill, high and central
all and commercial stand-
Address "Ogden," Feb 6-4

ASOLINE.
headache, oil in five gal-
delivered in any part of
city; no charge. Feb 6-4
St. D. Harris, 51 North

RIATURE.
ns having furniture,
apparatus or restaurant
who expect to use same
position should correspond
e of name to Suburban
enn, or Kelley Transfer
Jan 11-47

everybody want on Oris-
to buy, sell and exchange
done on short notice.
in, 115 Whitehall street.

ACKED—We take special
and shipping business in
all and get our prices
in, 115 Whitehall street.

TON SALES.
OUSEKEEPERS—Aimed
used carpets and matting,
pillows, chairs, bureau
table, cutlery,
blankets, comforters, pic-
tures and household goods.
Feb 6-4

END your last day sales,
aim, judgments, etc. four
22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28,
not collect them. Give him a trial
sale. Collections made
no charge. Testimonials
sent merchandise and baskets.

or Business
place in the city. Any
to loan at lowest interest
sures, jewelry, musical
pistols, etc. Confiden-
tially. J. CITY LOAN CO.
street; also Entrance on
Hollis Place.

he Rental Business
d I am doing. I have
and propose to make
S. D. Rustin, a life-
bookkeeper and a
through prompt
C. Black, late of New-
me with collections
like pushing and pal-
ing.

rentals and wish your
ter properly place them
have no property that
service to your friends
have them place them
the best service in the
J. G. GIRARDEAU,
8 East Wall Street.

can always be had on
clothes and drafts of cit-
ies cashed after regis-
BANK, 21 and 22
BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.

RENT
ide, the Renting Agent,
road street.

120 Vine St.

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REPUBLICAN FIGHT ON GEORGIA

Four Republican Presidential Candidates Have Representatives Here.

COUNTIES ARE ACTING DELIBERATELY

Many Have Already Acted and the Delegations Are Mixed.

BILL PLEDGER MAKING A FIGHT FOR REED

He Is Delegate from the Eighth Dis- trict—Col. Buck Is a Candidate from the State at Large.

The temperature in the inner circle of republicanism in Georgia is running high. Not in years has there been so much heat and division, doubt and uncertainty among those who constitute the leaders of the party in the state as now.

The patronage is at stake. Every day the counties are acting, determining who shall represent Georgia at the convention at St. Louis, whether McKinley, Reed, Morton or Allison men. Every republican politician is pulling a string. Every one has been forced by the sharp division within ranks to take a stand.

Several counties acted yesterday, among them Spalding. It is claimed by W. A. Pledger, leader of Reed's forces, that Reed delegates were elected. He also claims the delegates from Butts county, elected Wednesday, though it seems that two sets of delegates were elected and that county will present a contest before the district convention.

Many other counties act this week and the hardest and most sleepless work is being done in all of them. Coweta acts tomorrow. It is the first time that Tallapoosa also acts tomorrow and all the candidates are putting forth efforts in both fields. Several other counties are booked to act tomorrow.

The sharp division in the state is represented by Colonel A. E. Buck and W. A. Pledger, respectively. It is the first time there has ever been anything like a revolt from the machine in Georgia. The machine is represented by Colonel Buck, who controls the authority of the party as chairman of the state central committee.

The fight is intensely warm. It is said that it is being waged in the warmest sort of fashion. McKinley delegates sent out five-sixths of the republican leaders are involved on the one or the other side.

Morton and Allison are not sleeping. R. Thomas Fortune, the brilliant editor, is in the state working hard for Allison and doing his best to stir up a sentiment in Georgia favorable to the Iowa man.

It is said that between the many candidates there is no lack of boodle. In fact, it is stated that not in years has so much money been sent to the state to make the fight. It was charged that quite a lot of boodle was used in Butts county. It is further charged that every candidate is using it in the state and through the south.

The fight for the nomination is divided and in the division there is cause for sorrow among the republicans. The campaign seems to mark a new era in the republican party in the state.

It is certain that a mixed delegation will go to St. Louis from this state. It will be neither a Reed nor McKinley delegation nor will it be pledged to any other man. It seems pretty certain that both Pledger and Colonel Buck will go to the convention and the fight will be continued, until some compromise is reached at St. Louis.

Pledger's election to St. Louis is assured. He will go from the eighth district and there will be no contest. He has already been chosen. He will be named at a convention to be held about a fortnight. Colonel Buck strongly opposed him in the eighth, but it seems that Pledger won.

Likewise, Colonel Buck will win as a delegate from the state at large to St. Louis, but who the other three men from the state at large will be cannot be told. Both the Reed and McKinley faction claim the ability to elect them. They will be chosen at the state convention to be held here April 20.

Long before that time, however, the question of district delegates to St. Louis will be settled. The fifth district will select its delegates in February. The sixth district array of candidates, representing all the presidential aspirants. It is altogether likely that a McKinley man will be named. The party machinery is for McKinley. Colonel Buck holds the reins. The state central committee is the power. He is chairman of it. It takes a bold republican to break away from the machine and that's what Pledger is doing. He may reap rears for his harvest. Again he may reap success. He has conducted a careful fight. He has laid his wings and he is soaring.

He said that the several counties that are selecting Reed delegates have been worked on by him several weeks ago.

The state is filled with literature. The mails carry out an avalanche of it every day. Colonel Buck's office is crowded with politicians and tidings of the battle are being sent out constantly. The state has issued a circular which he has sent broadcast over the state. It has called forth many replies. Some of them are red-hot.

A republican at Fayetteville has written the liveliest answer to it. It is headed in glaring type: "Not Slaves, But Reed Men." In his circular he gives away the whole snap of the McKinley side of the party, telling how it has been arranged to apportion out the offices in the state. It is a live revolt against the machinery and a plea for real party activity, rather than machine manipulation. This circular is being scattered about widely and strongly advocates the line that Pledger takes.

Colonel Buck's McKinley circular stirred up the republicans of the state. It found its way into every republican's hands. It goes out with a semi-official stamp, as the central committee of the republicans consider it important and necessary to address you. I do so by circular letter.

I am receiving daily numerous letters from people who, though republican in principle, have not in the past been active in such, or aligned with the party organization and who are now tendering their services to the party, expressing their desire to be recognized as bona fide republicans and active in party work.

Also have large numbers of letters of inquiry coming to me from republicans asking what course is proposed by the party in the future. The leading strength of the party have taken or will take course of welcoming and securing the co-operation and support of those now desiring to come into and become a part of the republican organization, and also, desiring to know whether it is intended to nominate

candidates for state offices this year, as well as for every quarter as to whom all things considered, the republicans of the state should elect. The state is in the situation unable to meet the demands upon my letters. I make a general statement as follows:

"The call for the state convention, recently published, in pursuance of action of our state committee, and which seems many inquirers have not seen, declares: 'All citizens of the state, who believe in republican principles and endorse republicanism, are cordially invited to participate in all ward and county meetings and other conversations of the party.'"

"This invitation is practically the same, in reference to all persons wanting to work for and on every quarter as to whom all things considered, the republicans of the state should elect. The state is in the situation unable to meet the demands upon my letters. I make a general statement as follows:

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Supplementary Bill Filed by Attorneys Representing Creditors of the Stil- son-Collins Jewelry Co.

The business of the Alabama and Jellico Coal Company is in the hands of a receiver and is being conducted under an order of the superior court.

The firm was until recently composed of J. C. Wilson, W. E. Hoyle and J. M. Chase. The business was organized early in September, 1894, and for a time a large amount of business was transacted. Some time ago the company was dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. J. C. Wilson retiring.

Yesterday a petition was filed by the Stilson-Collins Jewelry Company, which was granted by Judge Clark and the receiver named Mr. Wilson as permanent receiver and instructed him to take full charge of the funds and assets of the company and conduct it in the best interests of the creditors.

The petition was filed by Mr. Robert Zahner and King & Anderson, attorneys for Mr. W. E. Hoyle and Mr. J. M. Chase. In the petition it is stated that the business was conducted by Mr. W. E. Hoyle and that he made daily reports of the amount of money and property received by him during the day.

Mr. Hoyle further states in his petition that only short notes and receipts were the cashbooks and papers, which, upon an examination, showed that Mr. Wilson was the partner of \$12,134.15, and that Mr. Wilson had collected for the amount of the accounts and notes originally transferred to him in the settlement. It is also said that Mr. Wilson had sold the wagons and horses and is now holding a chattel mortgage given to secure the purchase money notes. The notes, it is said, which were given in the settlement, are now being discounted at the Exchange Bank and are being sold at a loss.

Mr. Hoyle, in his petition, prayed that the court compel Mr. Wilson to turn over the horses and wagons and other property which he had collected for the amount of the accounts and notes originally transferred to him in the settlement. It is also said that Mr. Wilson had sold the wagons and horses and is now holding a chattel mortgage given to secure the purchase money notes. The notes, it is said, which were given in the settlement, are now being discounted at the Exchange Bank and are being sold at a loss.

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STOCKS CLOSED FIRM

The Improvement in the Active List Was Slight.

GOLD PREMIUM SHADED A BIT

Cotton Was Dull and Sold Off a Few Points—But Wheat Closed a Fraction Higher.

New York, February 6.—The financial markets were better today, the heavy subscriptions for the new government loan having had a strengthening effect on securities of all kinds. According to bankers the good effect of this will be reflected in a further improvement not only at the stock exchange but in the commercial world as well. Already there is more disposition on the part of banks to discount paper now that it is known that the new loan is a success. This departure on the part of capitalists will be welcomed in up-town business circles for the reason that the buying of paper has been practically suspended for nearly a month. The daily deposits of over \$1,000,000 gold at the sub-treasury in connection with the bond subscription induced purchases of stocks, for the reason that it clearly indicates that there will be little difficulty in securing the funds to make the settlement with the treasury department. The premium on the metal was shaded a bit today, and from all accounts the first installment will be met by bidders without disturbance to the market. London did not respond to the extent generally expected, and this was a disappointment. This, with some profit-taking rather dampened the bullish air and in the afternoon trading the early advance of 1/4 to 1/2 per cent was partially lost. The features of the speculation were the Industrials, the Grangers, Metropolitan Traction and Southern Railway. Sugar was again in sharp demand and rose to 11 1/2. Haymarket brokers were conspicuous in this crowd. Rubber common dropped 2 to 3/4 on the reported resignation of President Hankins and talk of serious differences among the directors. Pullman rose 3/4 to 15 1/2 and Rio Grande and Western, preferred, 2 1/2 to 4 1/2. Chicago Gas broke from 6 1/2 to 6 3/4 on Chicago rumors of fresh legal troubles for the company. Manhattan declined 1/4 to 10 1/4 on the denial of the report that a bid of 140 had been made for a controlling interest in the property. Speculation in gold was in tone. Not changes show gains of 1/4 to 1/2 per cent.

Sales were 215,000 shares, including 57,000 sugar, 68,000 St. Paul and 17,000 Rock Island; 250,777 shares were listed and 65,924 unlisted.

Bonds were strong. Sales were \$1,731,000.

Treasury balances: Coin, \$4,937,587; currency, \$4,348,382.

Money on call easy at 2 1/2 per cent; last loan on 2 1/2, closing offered at 2 1/2; prime mercantile paper 6 1/2.

Bar silver 67 1/2.

Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.87 1/2 for 60 days and \$4.88 1/4 for 90 days; commercial bills \$4.87 1/2 for 60 days, commercial bills \$4.87 1/2 for 90 days.

Government bonds strong. State bonds firm.

Bonds on the board were dull. London, February 6.—Bar silver 30 1/2-30 1/4, London 10 1/2 for both money and the account.

The following are closing bids:

Am Cotton 100s 15 1/2; Mobile & Ohio 25 1/2; Am Sugar 100s 11 1/2; do. pref. 11 1/2; Am Tobacco 100s 10 1/2; do. pref. 10 1/2; Am & Santa Fe 100s 10 1/2; do. pref. 10 1/2; Am & W. 100s 10 1/2; do. pref. 10 1/2; Am & N. 100s 10 1/2; do. pref. 10 1/2; Am & O. 100s 10 1/2; do. pref. 10 1/2; Am & A. 100s 10 1/2; do. pref. 10 1/2; Am & C. 100s 10 1/2; do. pref. 10 1/2; Am & S. 100s 10 1/2; do. pref. 10 1/2; Am & P. 100s 10 1/2; do. pref. 10 1/2; Am & M. 100s 10 1/2; do. pref. 10 1/2; Am & L. 100s 10 1/2; do. pref. 10 1/2; Am & K. 100s 10 1/2; do. pref. 10 1/2; Am & J. 100s 10 1/2; do. pref. 10 1/2; Am & I. 100s 10 1/2; do. pref. 10 1/2; Am & H. 100s 10 1/2; do. pref. 10 1/2; Am & G. 100s 10 1/2; do. pref. 10 1/2; Am & F. 100s 10 1/2; do. pref. 10 1/2; Am & E. 100s 10 1/2; do. pref. 10 1/2; Am & D. 100s 10 1/2; do. pref. 10 1/2; Am & C. 100s 10 1/2; do. pref. 10 1/2; Am & B. 100s 10 1/2; do. pref. 10 1/2; Am & A. 100s 10 1/2; do. pref. 10 1/2; Am & Z. 100s 10 1/2; do. pref. 10 1/2; Am & Y. 100s 10 1/2; 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the fly-wheel of life. I shall ever

be grateful for the accident that

brought them to my notice. I feel

as if I had a new lease of life.

J. Fairleigh, Platte Cannon, Col.

Tutt's Liver Pills

AGAINST THE COUNTY

An Injunction Was Granted Yesterday
In the Rust Case.

UNUSUAL ORDER WAS TAKEN

The County Commissioners Have Been
Enjoined from Paying Mr. R. S.
Rust the Money Due Him.

The county of Fulton was yesterday made a defendant in an unusual case and an order enjoining the county from paying funds due R. S. Rust was granted by Judge S. W. Harris.

The petition was filed by Mr. A. P. Morgan, through his attorney, Judge Edgar H. Orr. The petition alleges that Mr. Morgan is a plaintiff in an execution against R. S. Rust, issued from the city court last November, and that Rust is insolvent and that the execution cannot be satisfied by any property, as Rust has nothing with which to pay the amount due.

Mr. Rust was employed by the county of Fulton as an expert accountant to examine the books and papers of the county officials. At the last meeting of the grand jury the county was ordered to pay Mr. Rust the sum of \$500 for his services. This amount has not been paid by the county and it is probable that it will be some time, if ever, before Mr. Rust receives the total amount owed him by the county.

The petition of Mr. Morgan prayed that the county be enjoined from paying Mr. Rust the amount it owed him, and Judge Harris in granting the order made the county a defendant and it must appear in the city court, through its officers, to answer the terms of the petition and show cause why the petition should not be granted.

As the county is not subject to garnishment, Mr. Morgan could not proceed on this usual line to secure the withholding of the amount until his claim was satisfied. It was then that recourse was taken to the form of an injunction and it was on this ground that the petition was granted and the county made a party to the case. The case is one of unusual interest, as it is for the first time that a case exactly parallel has occurred in Fulton county.

The petition sets forth that the debt due Mr. Rust is not under the statutes of this state exempt against the payment of the county to Mr. Morgan and that there is a right there should be a remedy.

The petitioner prays that the county of Fulton through its board of commissioners, be directed to pay the \$500 due Mr. Rust into the registry of the court; that the sum may be adjudged to be subject to the payment of petitioner's execution; that the amount may be judgment of court paid to petitioner on his judgment; that the county of Fulton be enjoined from paying the amount to Mr. Rust; that Mr. Rust be enjoined from disposing of the claim against the county in any way or manner whatever and from attempting to collect the same.

Petitioner prays further that if the court should be of opinion that the amount neither be reached by garnishment or by equitable petition, being remedied and unavailable to subject to the payment of petitioner's judgment property admittedly subject to the same and exempt from garnishment, only because no remedy is given to reach by garnishment or by equitable petition, that the court by proper order, decree and judgment direct and require Mr. Rust to assign and transfer to him his claim against the county of Fulton, and that the petitioner such legal right equitable right thereto as will authorize him to receive from the county of Fulton a complete acquittance and discharge thereof.

The petition also prays that Mr. Rust be enjoined from transferring or encumbering the claim against the county, and that he be restrained and enjoined from endeavoring in any way to collect or dispose of the claim, and that the county be likewise restrained from paying the money to Mr. Rust.

Among the policy writers.

News of Interest in the World of Insurance.

Mr. John A. Purdie, who was formerly in charge of the surveying department of the Equitable Insurance Company, in this city, is now manager of the fire department, having taken the position of Mr. F. B. Brantly, who has resigned. Mr. Brantly has been with the company three years and they lose a valuable man.

Some months ago the National Board of Fire Underwriters, through its secretary, Mr. Robert B. Deane, asked the Southeastern Fire Association to appoint a standing committee of co-operation in matters connected with fire departments and water supplies. Owing to the absence of President Eggleston this matter went over from meeting to meeting, and is only now that he has appointed this committee, which consists of H. C. Stockell, chairman; Clarence F. Low and Milton Dargan, all of whom have accepted the appointment and will serve.

Mr. James A. Thomas, of Nashville, has been appointed southern general agent of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company. Mr. Thomas's field of work covers the entire south, with the exception of the states of Texas, Arkansas and Florida. Mr. Thomas is well known in southern insurance circles and will ably represent his company.

The withdrawal of the Phoenix of Hartford agency, at Chattanooga, has been absolute, according to Manager Magill, and it is rumored the Pacific is also desirous of getting into other quarters.

The Insurance Herald says: "The Essex Mutual, represented by Mr. Harry Wilcox, of Atlanta, under the Venable underground law, has, it is reported, retired from southern business. Mr. Wilcox has been placing business in this and other agencies, some of which, agents claim, have never been admitted even under the brokers law. A case is likely to be made to test the facts which it is claimed a loss at Washington, Ga., developed. Some of the companies admitted under the law are to be examined by Comptroller Wright, and from what is whispered a bomb is liable to explode in the midst of some of them. Month's Lloyds are getting most of the country business and a rich harvest of losses is in store for them under the beneficent Dodson law."

The same paper also says: "Manager H. C. Stockell has been elected a police commissioner of Atlanta. Mr. Stockell is always in it in Atlanta."

Charles Thruston Johnson, of Nashville, independent adjuster of fire losses, is one of the first to make practical application of photography to the fire insurance business. Mr. Johnson is not only a photographer, but a city was greater than all the mail matter handled in the city of Chattanooga. This certainly seems a preposterous statement, yet the gentleman says he can show this to be a fact from tabulated statistics.

Their gentle action and good effect on the system really make them a perfect little pill. They please those who use them. Carter's Little Liver Pills may well be termed "Perfection."

Second-Hand School Books.
At reduced prices at John M. Miller's, 25 Marietta street.

TREE CASES COME UP.

H. R. Wolff, Charged with Removing
Exposition Magnolias, Gives Bond.

The cases of the three men who are charged with digging up and carrying away magnolia trees from around the lake at the exposition came up in Judge Poute's court yesterday afternoon.

H. R. Wolff, whom it seems the cases are strongest against, was arrested preliminary trial and gave bond for his appearance in the city court. His bond was fixed at \$200. The other men, James Busby and a man named Word, did not waive preliminary hearing, but stood trial. The evidence against the two men was sufficient to the mind of the court to hold them over and Judge Poute fixed their bond at \$100 each, which was made.

The men were prosecuted by President Collier and by the policeman at the exposition who made the arrests. President Collier stated that about seventy-five or eighty trees had been dug up from around the lake and carried away. The trees were bought by the exposition company last fall from S. M. Buchanan, to whom was paid something over \$1 apiece.

Wolff was a trusted employee of the exposition company, he being a special guard. The other men claim that Wolff employed them to take the trees from the grounds and that they are not guilty of the crime of stealing.

National B. and L. Associations.
Editor Constitution—While the subject is up I will give my experience. During the panic I needed some money, so I joined a national building and loan association in order to secure a loan. For the high and mighty privilege of being a member of one of these grandiose associations I had to pay the modest sum of \$10 on twenty-five shares and monthly payments of \$15. For reasons satisfactory to myself, and of which I will not complain, the loan was so long delayed that I finally concluded I did not want it, but I did want the money. I had paid in, and how to get it was the question, and the further I inquired the more serious it became. First, I found I could not withdraw under one year without paying the forfeiture of all I had paid in; second, that I must continue to pay in my \$15 month until the end of the year or it would lapse; third, that even if I stayed in I could not get the money until profits under two years; fourth, I learned that the expiration of the year would mean the expiration of the year, and I would have to wait another year before I could get my money for sixty days longer, which they actually did. At last, after fourteen months from my first payment, we had a settlement, I had paid in actual cash: Memberships of \$15 each.....\$180
Total.....\$420
The association returned to me.....\$147
Showing a clear loss to me of.....\$273
Interest on \$150 for average time at 6 per cent for twelve months would be \$7.50
And for \$150 for full twelve months at 6 per cent.....\$9.00
Total loss.....\$346.50

Leaving out the question of interest I had to pay them 25 per cent of my money for the time it was in their possession. This enormous charge, of course, went to swell the big dividends of which they boast.

Was there ever a more cunning device for transferring money from the pockets of the many, who of necessity must drop out, into the pockets of the few who are able to remain in and profit by the system? Shylock who stood upon his "usance" would have turned up his nose at such a device. Have known of this modern scheme of finance. Venture nothing, no risk, only a highly respectable name. Many men with a lot of big men to fill the ornamental places. Distribute your literature, employ some smooth talker, many don't know what it means. Later on they may learn that it is "usance" tricking away with the power of a Corlies' scheme, to be plain, it means confiscation, and yet our law-makers seem to have no objection to the loss and injury of thousands of worthy and suffering people who go to them with confidence because they are chartered by the state. All the nationals may not charge 10 cents out of every 100 cents paid in for expenses, nor require shareholders to stay in twelve months before allowing them to withdraw their money, nor two years before permitting them to have their interest or profits, but those who have more reasonable and liberal and just rules for their government may readily make known through the advertising columns of The Constitution the names of those who are derogatory to the local building and loan associations. From what I have heard of the many who are more fairly and honestly managed and have enabled thousands of poor people to obtain homes who never could have done so by any other means. As to this particular national my money has gone glimmering and will help to swell their next annual dividend, but as a lamb that has been shorn I trust others may profit by my sad "EXPERIENCE."

NEW STEEL RAILS.

Southern Railway Short Line to Macon.

The Southern railway from Atlanta to Macon is in most excellent condition; new rails, solid roadbed, quick time and convenient schedules. Three trains daily, leaving Atlanta 8 a. m., 4:10 p. m. and 10:30 p. m. The train of the Southern railway affords the most satisfactory trip from Atlanta to Macon. Feb-7.

In Charge of Greenbrier White Sulphur.

Mr. L. W. Scoville, well known in Atlanta as one of the most capable and popular hotel men in the south, will operate Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, for the coming season, he having already closed a contract with its owners, who are fortunate in securing the services of one whose ability puts him in the front rank of hotel managers.

Mr. Scoville has been in Atlanta for years, having been in charge of the Kimball house, and during his stay here made many warm friendships, not only in the city, but throughout the south, and it is an announcement that he is to operate this famous southern resort during the approaching season will be read with pleasure by many people in the section. Greenbrier White Sulphur has long been one of the favorite resorts of Georgians and under Mr. Scoville's management it will, no doubt, draw more patronage from this state than ever before.

The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.

was the first (and so far the only company) to make no discrimination against women insuring their lives upon a great variety of plans at exactly the same rates as those charged men. Agents of other companies who have difficulty in placing good female risks will find it profitable to examine the plans and rates offered by the Penn Mutual in this class of business.

It's Brown's Bitters you need!

We have several oak suits, springs, mattresses, feather pillows, blankets, comforts, water sets, parlor suits, carpets and matting, all at very low prices. Parties contemplating furnishing their homes should call and see our stock.

Mail inquiries and orders given prompt attention. JOHN L. COLMAN, feb-24 to th fri

Suggestions for Summer Trips.

The Grand Trunk railway, of Canada, connecting with all lines at Detroit and Niagara Falls, presents the most attractive route for summer travel. The Muskoka lakes and Georgian Bay country, unexcelled for fishing and hunting. The shore at St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec and Atlantic seacoast tour—a grand variety of scenery, cheap hotels.

Write for particulars to D. S. Wagstaff, district passenger agent, Detroit, Mich., or to N. J. Fowler, general passenger agent, Montreal, P. Q.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room molding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

Old and New School Books Bought, sold or exchanged at John M. Miller's, 25 Marietta street.

Through sleepers to Louisville.

Be sure your tickets read via the Queen and Crescent route. dec 22-2m

Quick Selling

Every purchaser pleased. No complaints. In Suits,

Overcoats and Trousers the very neatest, dressiest

styles, excellent fit, sturdy, first-class fabrics, enduring

workmanship.

Dealers everywhere wonder how we can sell them so

cheap.

Aisles are not crowded all day. Plenty of time for

you to try on and try on until you are exactly satisfied.

Eads-Neel Co.

Sinbad The Sailor

Was never hugged tighter by the old man of the sea than Hammack, Lucas & Co. hug to close cut prices on Drugs and Medicines.

Call there for any article usually sold in a first-class drug store, and you will get pure, unadulterated, simon-pure goods at lowest bottom figures.

Dr. Hammack's "Tolu and True Spruce Gum Cough Syrup" never fails to cure all throat and lung diseases. Try it. 30 cents per large bottle.

Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

Call at the old Cut Price corner of Peachtree and Marietta streets, new Northcross building.

HAT FACTORY FOR US.

A New Industry To Be Started in This City.

Atlanta is to have yet another industry—one that is a new venture in southern industrial fields—and that is a hat manufactory.

The gentleman who has charge of the new enterprise is Mr. E. O. Smith, of Patterson, N. J. Mr. Smith was seen by a Constitution representative yesterday and said: "Yes, I have decided to open up a hat factory in Atlanta. I have been very much impressed with the advantages offered here when I visited your great exposition last fall. I have had charge of a factory for the production of hats in New York for eighteen years, and finding the climate did not agree with me, I decided to locate in the south. Atlanta caught my fancy as being the most enterprising and progressive city in the south, and knowing the field presented vast opportunities for the hat industry, as there is no factory of that kind south of Baltimore, I decided to locate here. I will manufacture all kinds of hats, but will make a specialty of the derby, as that is the most popular hat for wear this season. You will find the Alpine hat, which I seen wore a great deal here, relegated to the past."

Mr. Smith has been busy the last week getting things in readiness to open up his hat establishment next Monday at 82 Peachtree street. He will sell direct to the retail trade, besides dealing with the large firms.

The manufacture of a derby hat it is safe to say is as great a mystery to the general public as could be found. The mass of felt which is to be shaped into the derby hat is made in New York, and the material is crushed hat when received from the molds. It is then put on a block and fitted into an iron frame that covers it. It is then steamed and put through a series of other processes, and the end of it all is one of those stylish head coverings that are so popular.

Hood's Sarsaparilla overcomes and destroys scrofula and other blood diseases. It also builds up the patient, gives a clear appetite, promotes digestion, gives a clear skin and a sound, healthy body.

ORIENTAL HOTEL

Sale of Stock Continued for a Few Days Longer.

We have several oak suits, springs, mattresses, feather pillows, blankets, comforts, water sets, parlor suits, carpets and matting, all at very low prices. Parties contemplating furnishing their homes should call and see our stock.

Mail inquiries and orders given prompt attention. JOHN L. COLMAN, feb-24 to th fri

RIGHT at the Kimball House.

Best patent flour.....\$4.75
Good patent flour.....\$4.50
Pure leaf lard, 50-pound tin.....\$6
Pure leaf lard, 25-pound tin.....\$3.50
Pure leaf lard, 10-pound tin.....\$1.75
18 pounds granulated sugar.....\$1.00
Best ham.....\$1.00
Breakfast bacon.....\$1.00
15 pounds head rice.....\$1.00
24 pounds good rice.....\$1.00
50 pounds grits.....\$1.00
24 pounds buckwheat.....\$1.00
New Orleans Coffee Co.'s Mocha and Java Coffee, 2 pounds.....\$1.00
French prunes.....\$1.50 per pound
Olives.....\$1.50 per gallon
Cucumbers.....\$1.50 per quart
2-pound can tomatoes (first quality) 5c per can.

We lead in low prices and carry the finest line of canned goods in the city. Kingsbury's "Oak Lawn Butter" received twice a week, 35 cents per pound.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room molding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

Old and New School Books Bought, sold or exchanged at John M. Miller's, 25 Marietta street.

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Through sleepers to Louisville.



can never add to a man's attractiveness.

Our Midwinter Clearance Now Going On.

Goods at Ridiculously Low Prices.

HIRSCH BROS.,

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Clothes and Gents' Furnishings.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE...

FITTINGS

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BRASS GOODS

OF EVERY

DESCRIPTION

For Cotton and Woolen Mills, Oil Mills, Saw and Planing Mills

Railroads, Quarries, Machine Shops, Etc.

Send for Price List of New and Second-Hand Machinery.

THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO.

ATLANTA, GA.

Telephone 511. W.B. MORRIS. 47 S. Broad St.

Construct all kinds of machinery, pipe work and plumbing in residences or shops. All orders promptly attended to; no delay; special care given to setting up and improving steam and water power; all kinds of pipe work; all work guaranteed satisfactory prices. Let me make you an estimate. When your pipe bursts telephone me and I will give it immediate attention.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

4-r. h., Windsor street, 40x120, easy terms, \$1,500.

4-r. h., West Fair street, 40x120; \$250 cash, \$15 month, \$1,250.

4-r. h., Oak street, West End, 50x175; \$350 cash, \$15 month, \$2,500.

4-r. h., Windsor street, 50x175; will take cheaper property in part pay, \$1,000.

4-r. h., near Inman Park, 25x200, terms easy, \$1,000.

4-r. h., Mills street, 36x100; \$250 cash, balance easy, \$1,500.

4-r. h., Rankin street, 50x175, to exchange for farm, \$2,000.

4-r. h., Woodward avenue, to exchange, \$2,000.

2000 acres near Manchester to exchange for large farm 50 to 100 miles from Atlanta.

Atlanta property to exchange for lumber, 800 acres, 4-r. h., 1000 cash, balance easy.

Atlanta property, to exchange for Atlanta property. J. J. ROBERTS, 45 Marietta street.

ANSLEY BROS.

Real Estate, Loans and Auctioneers

\$8,700—Cheapest lot on Peachtree street; choice location and large and beautiful.

\$1,800—Elegant 8-foot lot in Inman Park; easily worth \$2,500.

\$2,500—Pretty 8-foot north side; large lot; 1000 cash, balance easy.

\$2,500 for magnificent Peachtree home; 9 rooms; a big chance for somebody.

\$5,750—West End; beautiful 2-story 8-room house with 2000 cash, balance easy.

\$3,000 for the prettiest and cheapest lot on north side of city; 50x100, and elegant location.

18 acres of splendid land in four miles of city; cash and one of the finest public roads; cheap.

File list of Decatur property and farms. Office, 12 East Alabama street. Phone 363.

Ladies' Elegant Walking Boots in winter weight at cost. All the new styles A-E. Bloodworth Shoe Co.